INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Annexation of Oude and Nizam to the British Empire.

"OUDE WILL PAY SPLENDIDLY."

Seizure of Ten Millions of Dollars Annual Bevenue by the English Anthorities.

ovements of an Allied Russo-Persian Army on the Affghanistan Borders.

The Opium Trade of China and the Blast India Company.

THE DESIGNS OF ENGLAND. ke., ke.,

tive movements of England and the world in the next ex ng to attract the attention of a fee

who assumed would not be backward to the flay if it ones occurred cod. Whichever side were victorius, the effects of such a struggle between the rival religious would be fest throughout every town in India and in every regiment, and hence the interest with which we must regard the present position of affairs in the yet unannexed lengths of Ouds.

werey regiment; and hence the interest with which we must report the present position of affairs in the yet unannoced kingdom of Oude.

WILL OUDE PAY SPLENDIDLY?—SEIZURE OF TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS ANNUAL REVENUE.

[Calcutta (lept, 22) Correspondence of London Imps.]
From Oude I have nothing of importance beyond a statement that Lord Dathouse with himself enter Lucknow about the 17th December. It has nitherto been emissioned in the control of importance beyond a statement that Lord Dathouse with himself enter Lucknow and the king in theory no superior. The public, therefore, has jumped to be conclusion that toelors his Lordship enters Lucknow Oude will have been a prortact. Most the may be, it is certain that the ameration connect be long delayed. A religious war is India is too frightful a catastrophe to be regarded with pallorophic equational and active of the long delayed. A religious war we are diving exposed while a catastrophe to be regarded with pallorophic equations; independent. The Mussulmans of Oude are still in a resiless and excited state, and a word, a blow fruck, an unlucky procession, would rekindle the civil war. It would be fought out by the fathers, brothers and couls of our own. Sepays, and the hortility migut extend flesh to every stall as in India. It is believed that the country will be sequestrated not answard; but earned believe that Lord Dalhousie will consent to a scheme so thoroughly impolitic. Oute well consent to a scheme so thoroughly impolitic. Oute well consent to a scheme so thoroughly impolitic. Oute well consent to a scheme so thoroughly impolitic, A the same time, Outeworks and the hortility migut extend any difficulties of the indian administration. We have all the charges of the woole peninsula and only two-thied of its revenues. Twelve mill: as sterling is assurbed and war set by princes whose sholltion would not render necessary as addition even to the same.

THE PROGRIESS OF RAILEGADE IN INDIA.

While on his subject of finance I may mention that the charges of the woole pen WILL OUDE PAY SPLENDIDLY !- SEIZURE OF TEN

BOW THE BRITISH RULE INDIA—CHASTISEMENT OF A PROPILE.

[From the Lahore Chronicle, Sept. 8]

It having become necessary to indict summary punishment on the Afreeder tribes, inhabiting the Somans range, which bounds the valley of Hungoo to the north, in some sequence of their threatening position, we are tall that Brigarier Chamberlain marched, from his camp at flungoo, at ten o'clock, on the night of the let September, having divided his force into three columns, respectively commanded by himself. Major Coke and Saptain itendersons. After a march of fourteen miles in the plain, the several columns ascended the Somana range, which rises to a height of some 4,000 feet source the evel of the valey, and resched the somana range, which rises to a beight of some 4,000 feet source the evel of the valey, and resched the somana range, which rises to a beight of some 4,000 feet source the evel of the valey, and resched the somana range, which rises to a beight of some 4,000 feet source the evel of the valey, and resched the somana range, which rises to a beight of some 4,000 feet source the test of the valey, and resched the somana range, which rises to a beight of some 4,000 feet source the test of the toward of the fourth of the source of Naveen Mayla and sungers like and women for the force of the control of the force o

ANOTHER REPORT—DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGES

by twe F. M., atter a ha d tag of tweaty-eight miles in the plains, besides hil work and fighting.

ANOTHER REPORT—DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGES AND CROPS.

[From he Bom'as lines, Oct 2]

As the season opens the personnal disorders on the highland border, which the ratus had suppressed, become resumed and see begun once more to pay a farther instillment of the inest able pountly of having a mutain frontier at all. Late at night, on the 1st of Suptember, a force under Brigadier Coamberlain marched from Ireshawur. Henderson's Panjaub infantry and three or mpanies of forcen's riginent, first carched the ten or twelve after down the valley. Passing into the first rarge of hills, they traverses the hollow where the vising of Sunderbund stands; then arowaing the highest hill work overloon Nussem-kitchurree, they awaited the ar ivat of the second detachment. The consisted of Cook's Rifies, with an artillery officer in charge of a supply of gunpowder bag. They left about midnight, and after a march of about first margine, two meanied guns under Capatan Roughland, the destination and bailed. The third column consisted of the remainder of Green's regiment, two meanied guns under Capatan Force da break. It is last body was followed at an interval of time miles by two of Bruce's guns and a detachment of Jacob's Lavalry under Capatan France. They were intended to cover the descent of the unia force down the slope of a second range of hills. The Brigadier having pushed on with two mountain train guns and a part of Green's legement, left two hundred men of the same corps with guns in the vallege was then set fire to by the infantry and burned. The village of Sung-hir Charres, on the creat of the hills on the right, had mean-while been catively by Major Cooke, the enemy retiring from the only tower of any considerable strength on the first discharge of our artillary; the village of Nussen was commoned a little af we caphesly taken by surprise. The strong holds were all lown up four hundred cattle were select, and the crops aroun

encie stopped them himself took away the little flags they carried, and sent them back. These men soon got to ge her a large mob, who, with some troopers of the 5d cavalry at their head, set upon the head, and several evere wounds upon the head and arms. Falling in with a clergy man and two ladies returning from an evening drive they at acked them and wounded one or both of the ladies. Some European troops were at once sent for from Secunderabad, and on their arrival the cavalry gave up the two or three troopers, said to be ringle leaders in the affair, and a court of inquiry is now investigating the case. Col. Mackennie, by the last accounts is progressing favorably, and we may hope his life may be preserved. He it was, you will remember, who was one of the three officers in attendance upon Sir William M'Nashten when the Viceroy was shot by Akbar Khan, and whose life, with that of the present Colonel George Lawrence, was saved by the exections of some of the chiefs, while Captain Trevor, the remaining member of the party, was killed.

If, by a cowardly and mutinous attack on their brigadier, one regiment of the Nizam's Horse has just gained an unenviable notoriety, another—the Fourth—has distinguished itself in a sharp skirmtah with a body of Rohillas, 300 in number. These reckless mercenaries, finding employment scarce, and the sirdars of the Nizam on unusually good terms with each other, proceeded, after their usual Lashlom, to fill thed-plockets, and at the same time gratify their love of excitement, by plundering all the village in their locality. Captain Borie, with a detachment of the Fourth cavalry, rode out after them, caught them up by forcest marches, and, though they were in a strong position and superior in numbers, and, moreover, defended themselves coperately, he defeated them with the loss of many killed and wounded and 10 prisoners, losing himself but two troopers killed.

EXTENSION OF BRIVISH TRADE—TREATMENT OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

The following correspondence of the Englishman is from Hydrabad, da

to carry into enset the requirement of the later of the late Rajah Kundeep Narain of Assam, who have been deprived of their extensive landed property by government, having received no recrease to their grisvances from the local government, latend to lay their complaint before the authorities at home.

gravances from the local government, intend to lay their complaint before the authorities at home.

[From the Calcutts Englishman, Sept. 18,]

The meeting at Eura-thee, to take into consideration the question of direct steam communication between that port and Suez, was held on the 4th of September, and was very numerously attended. The only resolution toucking upon direct communication, was as follows:—

Proposal by Lieut, Col. Turner, seconded by Capt Dansterville, and carried unanimously.

At the claiman be requested to convey to government a resolution to the communication of the hope entertained by this meeting in any self-derived scheme for establishing direct communication with removes the favorable consideration and acide support of government, and the support of government, they will wait a long time. If the traffic is to be so great, as the people of Kurachee say it will, they ought to be able to establish steam communication without the support of government.

An Allied Eussian and Perssian Army in Kokan—An indicate a traffic has to desire the support of government.

AN ALLIED RUSSIAN AND PERSIAN ARRY IN ROKAN—AN INDIAN TRIBE TO BE PUNISHED.

(From the Calcuta Knightham, Sept. 13.)

A Morasibite extra reacted us on Sonday, containing Caubul and Kobat letters of an ominous character. Cho former reports an allied Russian and fersian army in Kakan, where they had conquered a circle of twenty miles of country, were building cantonments, and would doubtless start from to the conquect of British India as seen as they considered themselves in trim for a campaign of such magnitude. We place no reliance on the intelligence, but its truth or faility is not a question of much suspectance. If the Fussians are really is Kokan, and the story not an invention of the Caubul Aveer's, it is much better for British interests that they should be in that cuarter than in he religiously a small one, and under the central of some versity Governor, of whem the Empers as 28. Diversing knows about as little or as much as the Vilms Mikket of Inglands one of the Campaign or at I an away. Where a tradisorthy press has no

as to believe our expeditions against the Hill men, the concentration of armies intensed for the conquest of lersia and Afighanistan.

our contemporary's Kohat letter gives good news, if tue. The Hill tribes, to the number of 15,000, were assembled, and intended to give bettle on the featival of the cent. It so, they will get a punishment which will have the effect of keeping them quiet for years. The nule nountain train and detachments of native infantry and irrequise cavages had been cent off to Kohat.

be placed in section of the Russian general, whose influence by the same accounts was greatly on the increase at Grand. The Fersian government has threatened the chief of Herst on accounts was greatly on the increase at Grand. The Fersian government has threatened the chief of Herst on accounts of his commerion with Cebut, and the latter has seen, it is said, his candly to Fersia, as hostages for his fidelity and in token of his feelly to the Shah.

The Eus-ians are stated to have made no further advances tward Kekam, but their presence in Toorkistan and the advance of the Fersians appear to disquiet the King of Johkara. Who lators unceasingly to ingraliste himself with both the invading parties.

From Cabul there is intelligence down to the 20th o August, but it is of fittle moment. The attention of the Ancer has, we are told been publicly called to the progress of the Russians and Ferrians in Toorkistan, and it has been asked of him what course he intended to pursue to main ain his own authority in the event of their influence or power extending to Casul. His Highness replied, that he should coloct Retitian sid, and, it that were refused, as before, he must make his terms with Persia, and act on its advice. The jealousies and biokerings between the Ameer's some are as rie as ever, and it is reported that the old chief has so decidedly promounced in favor of the youngest, Hyder Khan, the late energy to Fersian to the throne of Cabul, at which the electation is a greatly incensed. Circumstances of this kind, even though they may be exaggerated, tend to show as how precarious is a estience of our treaty with Cabul, and to foreshods are consultions that may too surely be expected when the Ameer's some are of our treaty with Cabul, and the foreshods are consultions that may too surely be expected when the Ameer's some are so four treaty with Cabul, and the foreshods are consultions that may too surely be expected when the Ameer's some are some are some or the late and helded.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

(Fre

the Brigadier will recover, but the finarical fary that such a trife could excile is a commandance too significant to be passed over without observation.

In Oude, the Asianic world in decing a singular proof of its gradual approximation in European forms and methods, even while it is seeking objects the most entirely opposed to our belief and our clysitization. Faustician does not not now content herself with raving from the pulpt, or storming in the barsar; she has called in the acts of the West to her add, and seeks to sift up the dormant spirit of lalamism by the agency of the press. For the first time, so far as we are aware at least, in the monotonous amasic of the unchanging East, a passinghabar been circulated by the advocause of a particular class of opinions. This streamstance has in itself something grafifying, for it implies an involuntary herogo to the practice of more elightened mitions, and the introduction into Asia of a new power destined in its ful expansion to be fatal able to bigotry and tyranny but, in the meanwhite, the title of the work, "The Sword is the Key of Heaven and Heil," is not very reassuring to the tranquillity of India. In Oude, indeed, all thing seem ripe for the outbreak of a religious war, and long years of tyranny, rapice and murder have unsettled the

it; and, singularly enough, as if to show that the filindoos can also have their finanticism, amid all tuses symptoms of Mahomedan bigotry, we have likewise the reballon of the Santals, which cafnot be extinguished until the approach of the cold weather shall have made the jungle which shelters the insurgents practicable for European troops.

Such, with the usual amount of fighting on the north-west frontier, is the bloody chronicle of a single fortnight of the Anglo-Indian empire. Some of these coincidences may be fortuitous, and only to be traced to those peccant humors which occasionally find vent in violence in all semi-civilized societies. But there is one observation that must forcibly strike every one. The seats of these disorders—the fountains from which these waters of bitterness flow, the foci from which these conflagrations are ever ready to take their rise—are the two gross independent hingdoms of Hyderabad and Onde. In the very heart of our dominions we suffer the Nizam to entertuin a band of Arab and Rohills mercenaries, cruel, rapacious and fanatical lending to their sovereign, at everbiditant usury, the money they extort from his people, and ever ready to be been the instruments of collecting their interest by extorting yet more in the name of their sovereign. Nothing can be imagined more dangerous than the existence in the very heart of our dominions of this hand of lawless and reckless adventurers, fearing and lating us, but ready to shed the last drop of their blood rather than surrender the booty they have collected, or the unfinited privilege they enjoy of extorting more. In Oude we have a government steeped to the lips in profligacy, debanderly, cruelty, and avarice, pluneering and murdering its subjects without mercy, and allowing them in return to plunder and murder each other—a barber for a Frime Minister, a fielder for a Chief Justice, a revenue collected at the cannors nouth, a court alternately diverted by cruels ports or by origins at which Nero or Heliogabalus might blush, by blood

THE OPIUM TRADE OF CHINA. THE OPIUM TRADE OF CHINA.

WHERE THE CHINESE GET THE OPIUM—IMPORTS
FROM INDIA—ABSTRACTION OF SILVER—PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE DRUG—INCREASE OF THE
QUANTITY CONSUMID—BOW IT PREVENTS THE CIC
CULATION OF THE BIBLE—THE LICENTIOUSNESS,
BUGGART, AND CRIMES, WHICH ENSUE FROM IT.
and at Hong Kong on Sept. 15. The papers contain some
highly interesting facts with regard to the demoralization
of the people, and the financial decay of the empire,
which result from the British opium trade. The state
ments are made by the American and English missionaries ments are made by the American and English missionarie at Niugpo, in reply to the following letter:—

at Ningpo, in reply to the following letter:

LETTER TO THE MISSIONARIES.

Ningro, June 28, 1855.

Exv. Mesers, C. and M.—Would you allow me to bring under your consideration the following questions, some of which, deuthiese, you have thought of before this, and to which I should much like answers:

From whence get the Chinese their opious:
What is the penity weight of opious sold in Ningpo.
What is the population of Ningpo and suburbs?
What number and class consume, and what the anceunt of cost to them?
Admitted that shope for its retail are increasing. Why?
Is the exacumption increasing?
Eurpose the import was stopped from India, what would the Chinese do?

Expose the import was stopped, what would be the consequences?

What is the value of the whole opious imported in of thise, and constant it with the value of drugs abused in our own countries?

Why do the Chinese secontally saving and stincy, denother meney on opious in place of their cheep wither

Ans. The often consumed by the Chinese is, with scarcely any exception, either imported from Inlin or of native growth.

2d. What amount of option is sold at Ninggost Ans. This question I have not the mains of answering scaurately, though I doubt not that your acquaintance with the trade of this port will consider on to assortian at least the amount imported by ionedgas and suburbo?

A. Ferhaps these hundred thousand or more.

4th. What is the population of Ninggo and suburbo?

A. Ferhaps these hundred thousand or more.

4th. What class and number consume it, and what does it cost them?

Ans. From my own observation I can say that option is consumed by all classes of the Chons, officers and people, rich and poor, and to some extent even by women. While the tich consume the largest quantity for each individual, the wast majority (perhaps ninetents) of the smakers are found in the ranks of the poor.

As to the number of smokes at Ninggo, I have not the means of forming an estimate, not knowing the quantity of the true sold at this port. Dr. Mediunst states that "twen y thousand cheets at twenty gas as per day are sufficient to demo. Size three millions of petrone." See "S are and Francets of China," chapter 4th, where there is a string appeal to merchants on this subject. An oping merchant, in the Chinese Repository, estimates two millions of anothers for twenty-one thousand exects imported in 1835. This latter estimate, con pared with the Import of last year, which was sixty-aven thousand cheets, will give over six millions two bundred thousand as an approximation to the righteen never the small cheets of who encounts the foreign drug. Octom is, however, by the statement of Mr. Vice C neal Wade also produce in nine out of the eighteen never the small cheets, who concume the downstip

smoking opium, feel no need of any stronger stimulous than the totacco pige.

10. What amount of opium has the East India Conpany under its control?

Ans. The Patas opuum (ferty thousand cheets) is a monopoly of the company. They could easily, therefore, suppress its growth. The Malwa (twonty seven thousand cheets), though grown in a native principality, passes through the company's domitions, on payment of a transit duty. The Company therefore, have a right to ignerided the transit, and thus stop its export. The whole of the orion grown in India is, therefore, or far under the control of the company that they have the right to suppress the growth of the Patan and interdict the exportation of the Malwa.

In conclusion, I am glad, sir, that you are giving your attention to this subject; and I hope that the abundant proot you will find of the ruinous effects of optum, political and social, bodily and men'al, will lead you to clear your hands of any share you may have in its sale.

W. P. M.

Pressing engagements have prevented iny returning an earlier answer to yours of the 4th ultimo. As, however, you deprecate an endless controversy, you have hardly been expecting a reply, and I should not have thought it necessary to render any, but for the cluidation of certain view which you are pleased to question.

1. As to the quantity of opium imported.—You suppose that the statement given in the China Mall release to the quantity grown in India; and as a portion of it indea a market elsewhere, you infer that the sum total of the drug imported into China cannot exceed fifty thousand chests Bengal and twenty-seven throusand chests Bengal and twenty-seven throusand chests Malsa, if a statement which considering the reputation of that journal for statistic accuracy, is not to be impugned on mere conjecture. Indeed, the estimate of sury, seven thousand chests and the opium, which is conveyed to China through Burmh.

2. As to the increase in the consemption of opium: You admit that the importation is reduced to a short one acc

alte. 2. As to the class of who amilie option: You remark "suppose we introduce it to a town where it was before only partially known, I maintain it would be linear to cally partially known, I maintain it would be insize to the world a class, and and smather eathy would be odd."

This right be free, could you but had a place will be odd, with such a larger ignormance for all the partial of the will be of the could be of the will be of the will be of the could be of the will be of the could be of the

would probably endrator to reduce supplies, or at any rate prevend that they could not be get, unless decision was shown and a display of lores. Such is the polley of these singular people, no extinating the treaty.

The probably endrator of the treaty of these singular polley, no extinating the treaty.

The probably endrator of the treaty of the treaty of the polley of the pol

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News by the Matt.

The town Beast agency (legal rum shop!) of New Bayes has sold note thousand dellars worth of liquor the part year. This can would purchase nipsty hershoads it runs! According to the law, this large amount must all have gone for "mell-final" and thousandaries! uses. A proceed was bricken into the other day M. Danville, kine by a party of laduas and all the liquor in it was able by "earth of the land as it would not be come for the tamong tens to their horself, it has an except for the tamong tens to their horself, it is not a little than the latter of the latter of the latter of their party of the tamong tens to their horself, it is all the latter of their latter of the latter of the latter of their latter of the latter of the latter of their lat

The Rochester Union, of the 26th inst., publi following reply to Prince John :-

quote his own language. He is recounting the various moies by which kannas can be made a few states.—And hardy by resisting it to change its constitution from slave to free."

And again, a little further on in his speech, he says—It have every reason to believe the made we propose will accomplish the object. But if not, I agree with show who say kannas must be free."

This language is clear, capicit, unmistakable; and we are now solvied that it was deliberately attective land which we learn with regist.

But the propeelion to reverse the unvarying action of Corgress on this conject, is not the warst feature of Mr. Van Buren's speech. He advises us to invisit on the enforcement of the quanter sovereignty! in Kansas, as though we really intended to ande by the result, whatever it he; but that in case Kansas ask admission as a slave diasis, we then three off the mask, "resist the introduction of the rists and compilities cannow the ensurance of the constitution from sinve to free." Less we again so harged with "a nerse unfounded assault." we quote it. Van Buren's own language—thicking some portions of its—In the present condition of this, the only safe and practical grains to one language—thicking some portions of its—In the present condition of the site of a secure, it to have the ensurance of the fermion of the Netracas pell, and to employ asks and practical grains to the description of the fermion of the rist for the arrivation. If not, there are called by which the revolution is to force the ensurance of the first of the control of the control of the site of the rist by a control of the state of the control of th

rulearity, pre-ductes culties a different effect when counsilized to paper and published over one's own signature.

The Nasso Kilmarping Care in Nonpole — we are happy to learn from the norfule Argus that the city the signature of the tagins whose excess we not lead a few days ago have been arrested, and that the captain and male of the resident that carried them of are also in castody. The name of the schooner is Mary Ann Elizabeth; that of the captain, William lemiting, and the mare head Colling. The captain, William lemiting, and the mare head Colling. The captain will be lemited from Wilmington, Led. the mate tellings to here Norrie, N. J. It appears that the vessel was driven ashers during the gale of last Welearskap hight, about five miles below Cape Heavy, where the captain, mate, and the five negrous, presented to the house of the John's B. Raisey, and asked for a conveyance to go to Norfolds. Mr. B. somemendorated the intelligence to Major Jonathan Hanter, one of the Work Committee to the first of the the work of the Work Committee to the first of the three the was in the Princers Anno Juli, from a bance they were rulescepantly seem rund to Sorfolk, when they are now confined. The captain alleges that he was in sense they are habered to be a magnetical when they were arrested, and the mate cape is all not know the sixual way that the value was lost in the other to be an another to be an always were on board till the vascel gut out to sea, and that the value was a subsect that to sea, and that the value and the statement of the integrans, the value rains had which they and was found in guid. — Rickmond Waig, Nov. 24 and the same and was found in guid. — Rickmond Waig, Nov. 24 and capetal was the sea, and the same and th